

# DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL.

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"There are more men ennobled by reading than by nature."

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## JOHNNY'S PA.

My pa—he went to school.  
He says, an' studied hard.  
W'y when he's just as big as me  
He knew things by the yard!  
Arithmetic? He knew it all,  
From dividend to sum;  
But when he tells me how it was,  
My grandma she says "Hum."

My pa—he always got the prize  
For never bein' late;  
An' when they studied jiggerfy,  
He knew 'bout every State.  
He says he knew the rivers an'  
Knew all their outs and ins,  
And when he tells me all o' that  
My grandma she just grins.

My pa—he never mist a day  
A-goin' to the school.  
An' never played no hookey, nor  
Forgot the teacher's rule:  
An' ev'ry class he's ever in,  
The rest he always led,  
When they grow up to men,  
Just laughs and shakes her head.

My grandma says 'at boys are boys  
The same as pa's are pa's,  
And when I ast her what she means,  
She says it is "because."  
She says 'at little boys is best  
When they grow up to men,  
Because they know how good they was.  
An' tell their children then.

## Stories of The Bank of England.

There is no institution that has more romance attached to it than the Bank of England. It has been nearly ruined on several occasions, it has been beset with thieves—one gang robbed it of \$500,000 thirty years ago—forgery and frauds have been practiced upon it by the most accomplished criminals in history and yet "safe as the Bank of England" is a saying which, in spite of the institution's many ups and downs is true to the letter.

One morning, just after the bank opened, an angry and excited crowd thronged the street demanding cash for notes. There was actually double the money in notes in the hands of the mob to what there was gold in the bank, and the outlook was a bad one. Gold had to be got pay off every claimant, but that took time. So the directors sent men with notes into the crowd, whose claims they attended to first and paid each claim in shillings and shillings. Some men walked away with sacks of shillings over their backs, but the time gained by this method of payment saved the bank and every claim was paid.

After this the bank decided to reassure its depositors by displaying in the bank's windows and near the cashiers' desks, sacks overflowing with sovereigns, but the public did not know that the sacks were full of coal with only a layer of sovereigns on top.

The man who gave the bank the most trouble was one named Charles Price, and he was given the nickname of "Old Patch," because he often wore a black patch over his right eye for no reason save a disguise. He was one of the finest engravers in the world, beating even the bank engravers. He put forged notes into circulation with surprising skill, and a battle royal began between him and the bank.

Had he not been a master of disguise he would have been caught long before he was, but he managed to swindle the bank out of more than \$300,000 before he slipped into the hands of the law in a curious manner. He used to dress in a long black cloak which generally covered the lower part of his face, and although he employed more than a dozen agents, none had ever seen him out of his disguise.

It was one of these agents who turned upon him. Realizing that the man was making a fortune, he lay in wait for him and slunk into the corner of a doorway when the muffled figure drew near. Then leaping on him he tore off his disguise and threatened to betray him to the police unless he acceded to certain preposterous terms. Price refused, so his agent carried out his word, and two months later the arch-criminal was convicted and hanged.

Only one man has succeeded in breaking into the bank, and this happened more than thirty years ago. One day the directors received a letter from an anonymous person saying that he would meet any person the bank liked to appoint in the bullionrooms at midnight on a date fixed, but that the person keeping the appointment must not be armed. At first it was thought to be a hoax, but as a precaution detectives searched the bullion vault thoroughly, and were quite satisfied that under no circum-

stances could a man enter these rooms; but they waited all through the night, and beyond hearing a peculiar scraping noise which they attributed to rats they heard and saw nothing.

A week later the bank directors were staggered at receiving a box in which lay several securities from the bank vaults, and enclosed was a note saying that if the directors would send a man to the vaults at midnight on the same day the writer would meet him there after having broken in from outside.

Accordingly three men went down into the vaults with lanterns at midnight and waited. Presently they heard a scraping noise, a light appeared at one end of the vaults, which vanished, however, on their approach. Then a man's voice coming, it seemed from right under their feet, told them to put out their own lanterns and he would appear. They did so with some trepidation, and carrying a dark lantern a man came on the scene. He explained that he was a sewer cleaner, and had discovered a disused drain which he found ran right into the bank vaults. He had stolen nothing, so the bank gave him a reward, which it was whispered, ran into thousands, for his honesty.

The most beautiful thief the bank ever had to deal with was Bidwell, an American, who arrived with his gang in 1871. He distributed his agents all over the country, buying up genuine bills that could be manipulated and then paid into the bank a bona fide draft of Rothschild's for \$22,500, saying that he was going to start making Pullman cars in England. Following this he paid in forged bills to the value of \$510,000, and paid the amounts to himself under the name of Warren at the Continental Bank. This great fraud might have gone on longer than it did had the delinquents not forgotten to put the dates on two of the bills, whereupon they were returned to Messrs. Rothschild for ratification. Then the fraud was discovered and the thieves caught just as they were starting for the continent with their spoil.

When you enter the bank by any door, four pairs of eyes watch you, though you are unaware of the fact. Situated close to the doors are hiding places in which are four guardians of the bank. You can not see them, but they can watch you with the aid of reflection mirrors through which they can see your entrance and exit, and every movement from the time you enter the portals of wealth to the moment you leave them.—*Free Press.*

## The Deaf of Sweden.

The first regular system of instructing the deaf and dumb in Sweden was begun in 1809 by Per Aron Borg, who founded an institution in Manilla in Stockholm, which soon afterwards became a State establishment and continued to be the centre of the work for more than half a century. During the period of 1864-89 a number of new establishments of private character sprang up, and vigorous attempts were made to introduce the deaf and dumb articulation method. The great reform, however, came in 1889, when a statute was passed redounding greatly to the credit of Sweden, and giving her, so far as the education of deaf-mutes is concerned, a position of honor in the education world. In accordance with this law the education of these afflicted children is an obligatory public duty, within the province of the country councils, yet with important assistance from the State, which also enjoys the right of a certain superintendence of the work. The school age is from seven years onward, and the instruction continues for eight years from the time of the pupil's entry into the school. Even private instruction of the deaf and dumb in Sweden is subject to the control of the public School Boards. The Sweden deaf and dumb schools, upon which a sum of about one hundred and ten thousand pounds has already been spent, are planned upon a large scale, each establishment accommodating a hundred pupils or more, and they are housed in new and excellent buildings fitted with all the most recent of educational appliances.—*British Deaf Times.*

## Do You Believe in "Swastika?"

THE MYSTERIOUS SYMBOL OF LUCK, OLDER THAN KING SOLOMON, FOUND IN ALMOST EVERY COUNTRY, GROWING MORE FAMILIAR EVERY DAY, AND STILL UNEXPLAINED.

By ARTHUR HEWITT.

I see it here, there and everywhere, this tiny ancient mystic symbol, for it has suddenly revived itself and become the dominant ornament.

As I stroll the city streets a cross-like emblem almost wearisomely obtrudes itself. I view it painted on the dashboards of sight-seeing automobiles, and I see it used as breastpin and belt buckle. It helps, in its newly found capacity of adornment, in a thousand ways the dress of male and female.

Rudyard Kipling never forgets to place it in the centre of the frontispiece page of his books.

Its uses at the present time are indeed numerous. From being 2,000 years before the birth of Christ the great mystic and religious emblem of many races, it has suddenly revived and become with us—that is, to most persons—a twentieth-century charm.

I asked many people why they wore it, for surely it could have no claim to beauty; this symbol of hard outline—a mere geometrical figure—of itself was not pleasing, and yet there was a something. One said that she pinned it on because a lover had given it to her. Another told me that every one was using it, and therefore he was, and again it was lightly suggested that it was "the thing."

Only yesterday I saw a newly-painted sign announcing a lunch stand as the "Swastika Eating Palace." It was downtown, and I merely caught a glimpse of the sign as I hurried by on an elevated train.

Still further inquiry from the man on the street and the woman in the drawing-room as to the why and the wherefore of the thing proved that scarcely any of the wearers had any idea of what the mystic device was, though many said that the Swastika brought good luck.

An Englishman versed in prehistoric archeology, visiting me recently, asked if we had the Swastika in America. Of course, he had seen it everywhere in the streets used as I have just described, but what he meant was, had it been discovered in its early historical uses.

The word swastika does not appear in such works as Worcester's or Webster's dictionaries, the Encyclopedic Dictionary, the Encyclopaedia Britannica, Johnson's Universal Cyclopaedia, the People's Cyclopaedia, nor Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities, his Greek and Roman Biography and Mythology, or his Classical Dictionary.

I also searched in many other works, but did not find any comprehensive mention of it.

The time and place or origin of the swastika are lost in antiquity; it seems to have been about the earliest design for ornament in almost all primitive races of men.

The straight line, the circle, the cross, the triangle, are simple forms, easily made, and might have been invented and reinvented in every age of primitive man and in every quarter of the globe, meaning much or little, meaning different things among different peoples, or it is just possible they may have had no settled or definite meaning at all.

But the swastika was probably the first sign to be made with a continuous or consecutive meaning, the knowledge of which passed from person to person, from tribe to tribe, from people to people, and from nation to nation, but so far as any one has been able to discover, it originated in every quarter of the globe in an age when communication could not have been possible.

Perhaps the Chinese have used the sign with more importance than any other race. They certainly looked upon it as a symbol of all that was great and good. The Empress Wu, 704 A. D., decreed that the swastika be put in the very centre of the sun, a place of great honor.

Images of Buddha bore this mark on their breasts, and it would be

wearisome to tell how often otherwise it was found in a decorative and ornamental and religious art. The Indians, I speak for the moment of the Hindoos, also used it continuously, as also in later years did American Indians.

The trader painted it on the fly-leaf of his ledger, and he who had any children or animals liable to the superstitious Evil Eye made a representation of it beside his front door.

It was even carried into a drama in ancient days, and a thief was said to hesitate whether he should make a hole in the wall of the house in the form of the swastika or not.

Scientists who are interested in the seeking out of this symbol have found it innumerable in times of the very remote past or found indeed that it appeared among the most ancient prehistoric races, and that to mark with a degree of certainty the route of its travel—if it really did travel—would be impossible. One theory is that it began to exist during the 13th century B. C., and first appeared in the city of Troy in Asia Minor, and later it was constantly found, until the sixth century B. C. it began to be marked on Grecian pottery. The fifth century B. C. shows it on Grecian coins. Afterward it travelled to Scandinavia, Germany, Great Britain, Northern Africa and it was seen on the Catacombs of Rome. It went by another route to India, China, Persia, Tibet and Japan, and from Scandinavia it travelled even to the far north to Iceland.

The swastika is evidently a religious emblem, curiously enduring for fifteen centuries before the Christian era, right through the bronze age and the first age of iron. It varied sometimes in shape, but archaeologists have always been able to trace very definitely this mute evidence of the aspiration of man to something supreme.

A friend of mine while traveling in Yellowstone Park, bought from an Indian a swastika and wore it as a charm. It was purchased for a mere trifle, but from that day, strange though it may be, his good fortune commenced, and from comparative poorness he has risen step by step, until now he is a man of large interests and wealth in London.

Recently I saw him, and he told me with a great deal of interest that part of the story of his life, concerning the symbol picked up in the Wild West, by the merest chance, which seemed to have proven a veritable lucky lodestone for him. Everything afterward that he touched turned to an unthought of success, and so impressed was he that he wrote a poem to the sign, had it elegantly printed with the swastika richly engraved surmounting the words. This he used as a Christmas card to send to his friends.

Talismanic magic, in vogue in the days of King Solomon, has long since fallen into disuse, but the main principle of it was that if certain symbols or characters were carried about the person, preferably worn next to the skin, they could produce in the life of the wearer the elements they represented. Some wanted love, and carried with them superscriptions of Venus; those that wanted business prosperity clung to the drawn character of Jupiter, who in the astrological code, represented wealth and business success.

So, to-day, the real reason the people wear the swastika is that perhaps intuitively they are seeking the highest and best they can get. It is a common circumstance to see a Catholic bless himself with the sign of the cross when evil is near or when he enters a place of worship. And millions of Catholics wear a scapular next to their skin. Their Church is full of symbolism of this sort, and though it denounces anything resembling talismanic magic it encourages the use of emblems on the theory that they lead the mind of the wearer up to the higher things of which they are merely the sign, the material leading up to the spiritual.

Max Muller believed the swastika was merely the visible sign of the cross in the Brahminic religion of ancient Asia.

But it is found as a common symbol in the carved temples of the Mayas, the prehistoric people of North America; it was used by the

ancient Incas in Peru, and was the sign sacred to the god Thor in the Scandinavian mythology. It seems impossible that there could have been any intercommunication between these peoples; then why was this particular sign practically universal among them? We can but speculate. However, it is regarded as a good luck charm, so I say good luck to all who wear it!

## "STATISTICS."

A lecturer in addressing a gathering at Lexington a few days ago in the interest of the temperance movement referred to this school and made the remarkable statement that of the pupils here "sixty-eight out of every hundred are there through causes attributable to the drinking habits of their parents or grand parents."

The statement, shamefully false though it was, passed unquestioned;—"statistics" are wonderful things and are viewed by the average layman with deep respect, so any set of figures handed down by a public speaker is usually accepted without question. In this case no authority was named nor was any explanation of the manner of arriving at the startling percentage given.

We see in statements like the above, a survival of the superstition that has come down from the dark ages that misfortune is a direct visitation of heaven for, it may be, secret sins. It was this spirit that led the apostles to question the Saviour, "Master, who did sin, this man or his parents, that he was born blind?" The master's rebuke seems to be as much needed to-day as it was two thousand years ago,—"Neither did this man sin, nor his parents, but that the wisdom of God might be made manifest."

The temperance cause does not need made-to-order statistics, nor does it need to slur a worthy class of children and their parents in order to bring over the people to its side. Such absurd and foolish statements will do more to injure the cause sought to be promoted than the active opposition of the enemies of temperance.

Deafness is not confined to the families of any particular class of people. The child of the rich man is as apt to be born deaf as the child of the day laborer; the child of a long line of sober, Godly ancestors, is found in our school as often as the child of drinking parentage.

What causes parental deafness is a question that no one can know.

No scientist, however learned, can place his fingers upon the causes; that is God's secret. There are no statistics, and in the nature of thing there can be none, upon this point. We may speculate and theorize, assigning this and that reason, but we can have no certain knowledge. As to adventitious deafness—deafness after birth, which constitutes the majority of cases in our schools, that is accounted for by natural causes,—malignant diseases settling upon and deranging the delicate nerves of the ear, injuries resulting from accidents, and so on through a long list of causes that affect the children of drinking and non-drinking families alike.

Climatic conditions also play an important part in the matter. From a cold wet country, even though inhabited by a race of total abstainers, will come a larger number of deaf children than from a warm dry country peopled with a race of hard drinkers. The question of temperance is not germane in this discussion and should not be brought into it.

"It is better not to know so much, than to know so many things that ain't so."—*Kentucky Standard.*

## A Chance To Laugh.

A story is told of a woman living in a lonely part of the far West, whose husband had one day been away from home much longer than usual. She waited patiently, however, when to her surprise and alarm a band of ruffians rode up and dismounted a little distance from her. Approaching her the leader of the party exclaimed apologetically: "We've come to tell yer, ma'am that we've lynched yer husband. We admit that we've hung the wrong man, so your'e got the laugh on us there."—*Unidentified.*

## What's a "Good Newspaper?"

Jot down your ideas and then see how they compare with the ten points enumerated by the *Scranton Tribune* given below:

A good newspaper tells the news, as faithfully and truthfully as it can, without fear and without favor, and comments on it with the best intelligence it can command.

A good newspaper is in league with all men and women who think, and with all the agencies that strive for the happiness of the people.

A good newspaper shields no wrong that ought to be exposed and stops at no truth that ought to be uttered.

A good newspaper does not lend itself to the making of strife between citizens, neither rages like a demagogue nor weeps like a charlatan.

A good newspaper has ideals, believes in progress, and wins its way by courage, plain speaking and fair dealing.

A good newspaper assembles each day as much of the good things that are done in the world as it can find and no more of the foul than it must.

A good newspaper has political opinions and may belong to a party, but it cannot be an organ and keep the high faith of the best journalism.

A good newspaper knows no boss, leans to no petty satrap of office, and owes no allegiance but to that which is believed to be true.

A good newspaper is run on business principles and should make money and prosper like any other business, but probably won't if that is its sole aim.

A good newspaper takes a cheerful view of the world, is kind to human failing, and helps men more by entertaining them than by ranting and scolding at them.

## An Ancient Yoke!

During a Saturday stroll in the country a pedestrian came upon an ancient rustic engaged in breaking stones. Drawing him into conversation, the pedestrian eventually asked the old fellow how old he was.

"Oh, I dunno," was the reply, "but I know I be a fearful age!"

"But you must have some general idea how old you are."

"No, I dunno, but I know I be a fearful age," was the only estimate that could be drawn from him.

"All right; we'll try to get at it in another way," said the pedestrian bringing out his pencil and notebook.

"Now, how old were you when you left school?"

"I be nine, sur, when I finished schulin."

"And what did you do then?"

"Well, I was boy fur Farmer Giles fur fifteen year."

"And after that?"

"After that I worked fur Squire Noakes fur seven and thirty year."

"And what next?"

"Well, I was wagoner fur Crunker, the carrier, fur four and forty year."

And so on, and so forth, until the final fact was elicited that he had been engaged on breaking stones for a quarter of a century. Then the inquirer observed, with withering sarcasm:

"So you do not know how old you are? Well, I'll tell you. You're 378 years old on your own showing."

"I dessay," murmured the ancient yokel, with undisturbed serenity, "I know I be a fearful age."—*Liverpool Mercury.*

## Beavers Cut Through Big Tree.

What is said to be the biggest tree ever known to be cut down by beavers is lying low in the Gore Canyon on the Moffat Road and the stump in evidence is on exhibition in this city. It shows hundreds of teeth marks and eliminates all chance for doubt. The stump is thirty-five inches in diameter and was sent in by a mountaineer, who claims that the beaver colony that did the job holds the record. To one familiar with methods of the beavers in building their dams and houses it will be recalled that rarely do these tireless little animals cut trees exceeding six inches in diameter. The theory of the man who discovered the big beaver stump is that the animals figured that this tree would form a good basis for a new dam, probably for a new colo-

ny, as it was the only big one cut in the vicinity. Due to the closed season which has prohibited the killing of these animals for many years, the beavers are increasing fast along nearly all mountain streams where they were previously hunted for their fur and almost exterminated.—*Denver Republican.*

## Makes Cowboys Boots.

In Olathe, Kan., there is a factory which makes 200 pairs of "cowboy boots" each week. Each pair of these boots is made to order. The company has a catalogue, which it sends to the cattle ranches throughout the Southwest. It tells the cowboys how to make measurements of their own feet. These are sent to the factory and the boots made and sent out.

A "cowboy boot" is in a distinct class by itself, says the *Kansas City Star*. The leg must be decorated with fancy lines and curves sewed into the leather, and above everything else the heel must curve inward from the back and the bottom of the heel must be very small.

A cowboy takes especial pride in two things—hat and boots. He often pays \$50 for his hat, and the best of the cowboy boots cost from \$8 to \$16. The ordinary shoemaker cannot make boots to suit a true cowboy; he cannot get the heels right. And so the cowboy sends away for them and pays a big price and express charges besides. The factory in Olathe employs 50 men. All of the work is done by hand, and some of the shoemakers were brought from Germany and England especially to work in that factory.

Cowboys say they have high and sharp pointed heels to their boots not because of vanity and pride, but as a matter of convenience. The high heels prevent feet from passing through the stirrups, and they are also a brace when on the ground roping an animal. As the steer pulls to get away, the cowboy sinks his sharp heels into the sod, and this prevents him from slipping.—*The Home Journal.*

## The Object of Going to School.

Most boys think that the reason they are sent to school is to get an education, and that if they learn their lessons sufficiently well to pass the examinations and to finish the prescribed course of study and be graduated, they will have that education and be ready for the business of life. But the object of the best school is not simply the book learning to be gained, but to give to a boy's spirit, mind and body the best moral, mental and physical training which he is capable of receiving, so that when school days are ended a boy shall be equipped with a healthy and active body, a mind with alert perceptions and well trained reasoning faculties, and a moral nature whose will is a strong enough to govern both mind and body perfectly. There is a great deal the boy can do to help his school to do it; and the way he can help is by his conduct. When a boy behaves well, he always plays his fairest and studies his best, so that his mind, body and spirit, are all being trained together.—*Selected.*

## An Almost Indestructible Plant.

A creeping moss is found in Jamaica, in the Barbados, and in other islands of the West Indies, which is called the "life tree," or more properly the "life plant."

The powers of vitality of this strange freak of nature are said to be beyond those of any other known plant. It is absolutely indestructible by any means except immersion in boiling water or by application of a red-hot iron. It may be cut and divided in any manner, and the smallest shreds remaining will throw out roots, grow, form buds. The leaves of this extraordinary plant have been placed in a closed, air tight, dark box, without moisture, for the purpose of testing its vitality, but invariably without effect on the plant's duration of life.—*Ex.*

Sixteen ounces of gold would be sufficient to gild a wire that would encircle the earth.



## Deaf-Mutes' Journal.

NEW YORK, APRIL 15, 1909.

EDWIN A. HODGSON, Editor.

THE DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL (published at 103d Street and Broadway) is issued every Thursday; it is the best paper for deaf-mutes published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; the best writers contribute to it.

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Station M, New York

"He's true to God who's true to man:  
Wherever wrong is done  
To the humblest and the weakest  
'Neath the all-beholding sun  
That wrong is also done to us,  
And they are slaves most base,  
Whose love of right is for themselves,  
And not for all the race."

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The following is an excerpt from a speech made by the Hon. Herbert Parsons, of New York, in the House of Representatives at Washington, on Monday, February 22d, 1909. It was delivered in connection with the bill making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1910. Its intent was to secure appropriations for a "children's bureau of investigation," and embraced all classes, including the deaf and the blind.

The sign-language gets the usual hammering and the oral method is lauded to the skies. It will readily be noted that some one has been "stringing" Mr. Parsons. He avers that the Oral Method was discovered in the early seventies. He will probably be astonished to learn that the oral method was inaugurated in the year 1754, by Samuel Heinicke, in Dresden, and has been vigorously pushed and practiced ever since. Almost simultaneously with the beginning of oral teaching with the deaf, the Abbe de l'Epee, in Paris, began to instruct the deaf through the medium of signs.

At the outset, Mr. Parsons falls into and gives utterance to the all-too-common fallacy that Institutions for the deaf teach them to "speak and understand only the sign-language." The leading Institutions give every child skilled and persistent instruction in speech and lipreading. The Institutions do not teach signs. The deaf come by these gestures naturally. The Institutions give to their pupils a well-rounded education, so that on graduating they become at once useful and respected and wealth-producing members of the several communities in which their lot may be cast.

### DEAFNESS OF CHILDREN

From the Congressional Record.

The time-honored custom has been to put deaf children in institutions and teach them to speak and understand only the sign language. Pennsylvania recently established an institution that takes the very young and teaches them to read the lips, avoids the use of the sign language, and equips them to enter school and live and vie with other children. Said Hon. J. B. Showalter, ex-State senator of Pennsylvania, in addressing the National Congress of Mothers and delegates to the International Congress on the Welfare of the Child:

The early training in speech and language of the deaf child is one of the most, if not most, important subjects to which your attention will be called during your congress. The opportunities for this training at present are meager, and the reasons for this are simply a lack of knowledge on the subject upon the part of the people. Did every mother know that the deaf child can be taught to speak and converse, that the reason he does not speak is because he has not been taught to speak, that if he had the same amount of repetition through the eye as the hearing child receives through the ear, the results would be the same. He would learn to talk and converse just the same as a hearing child. That the time to commence his training is in infancy. Did every mother, did every intelligent person in our own and other lands, know these facts, I take it it would only be a short time till homes

similar to the one in Philadelphia would be established in every State and country. America is indebted to Europe for the idea that deaf children could be taught speech.

Were it possible for the delegates to this congress to visit this home, now enlarged to two homes, and there see and converse with the sixty or more happy little tots from two years and up, I am as sure as I am of my own existence that every one of you would return to your homes fully persuaded that the oral method commenced early in life is the only way a deaf child should be taught, and you would not only be convinced of this fact, but you would become enthusiastic promoters of the measure, and that is just what it needs. People need to be told. Legislators need to be informed. Public sentiment needs to be educated.

To such a new method, the efficiency of which was established, this bureau could give tremendous impetus. Here, again, bulletins spread widecast would inform parents of the proper way to deal with deaf children, and the consequent happiness to these afflicted ones would beggar the gain from the durum wheat promoted by the Department of Agriculture, desirable though that be. Some will say this method will gain publicity and adoption without need of this bureau. The answer is that for over thirty years it has not. The oral method was discovered in the early seventies, as appears from an address of Dr. Charles S. Turnbull, in which say:

In the first edition of Doctor Turnbull's work, entitled "Diseases of the Ear," he devoted a chapter to "deaf-mutism," which was a most comprehensive resume of this interesting subject. It recorded its history and the results of his large experience, detailed accounts of his visits to the schools of this country and abroad, and concluded with an impartial review of all known methods, as early as the year 1871, and he quoted the following paragraph to illustrate Miss Garrett's method (Directions to Parents of Deaf Children, by Mary S. Garrett):

"Great results have already been gained through the oral method, and I have no doubt that greater and better results than any already obtained await us in the future, as the method becomes more widely and more strictly and intelligently applied. The oral pupil who has the least amount of intelligible speech and of lip-reading compared with his fellow oral pupils has just that much advantage over the most expert maker of arbitrary signs and the manual alphabet, which are sure to be unintelligible to the general public as our speech is to the sign maker."

He also alludes to the number of deaf children who are the descendants of the deaf, the marriages due, perhaps, to association in institutions:

Pause and reflect a moment when I tell you that one child is deaf out of every 1,500. Dr. Alexander Graham Bell tells us that over 50 per cent of 2,262 congenital deaf-mutes had deaf-mute relatives, and even 13 per cent of the deaf from other (accidental) causes had deaf relatives.

The statistics of the Twelfth Census of the United States show that at least 4.5 per cent of the deaf of the country and 4.5 of the blind are offspring of consanguineous marriages, but we do not know conclusively whether consanguinity in the parents produces the defective conditions, or whether it simply intensifies a pre-existing tendency in the family. The largest percentage of children of cousins marriages are found among the deaf who have deaf relatives (8.8 per cent), and among the blind (9.5 per cent) who have blind relatives.

This circumstance of hereditary danger is alluded to in the report of the Philadelphia institution mentioned above.

Also the deaf, when educated together during the period of adolescence and early adult life, naturally prefer each other's society, and frequent marriages between them result, and often their children or grandchildren are born deaf. We have illustrations of all of these causes of deafness among our pupils.

General publicity would forewarn against such a cause.

MR. JACQUES ALEXANDER, the well-known New York artist, who spent several years in art study abroad, writes that at a moving-pictures exhibition, he noted that one of the characters in the "The Student Prank," was Monsieur Varrenne, a deaf-mute of Paris, France. He is probably the first deaf-mute who has ever been engaged before the moving-picture camera.

### Baltimore Methodist Deaf-Mute Mission.

Rev. D. E. Moylan, Pastor, 740 W. Fayette Street.

Services at Eutaw Street M. E. Church, every Sunday, at 3:30 P. M.  
Sunday School, at 2:30 P. M.  
Week day meetings every Thursday evening, at 8 P. M., in the lecture room. (Except during July and August.)  
Holy Communion, first Sunday each month. Everybody welcome.

## GALLAUDET COLLEGE.

From our Regular Correspondent.

Wednesday, April 7th, the annual departure of the male students for Camp Gallaudet, on the bluffs above Great Falls, took place. Early in the morning the boys piled high three large farm wagons with their baggage and grub, then sent them off for camp in charge of the drivers. As soon as recitations were over, the students made a bee-line for the electric cars, which conveyed them part of the way to camp. When the campers arrived on the ground the tents were pitched and the grub distributed, and everything prepared for a comfortable and pleasant camping out.

Friday, April 9th, was "Ladies' Day," and the Co-eds chaperoned by Dr. Hotchkiss, spent the day at the camp, the guests of the campers. A most enjoyable time is reported by all, and more than one fine visitor was surprised by the meals turned out by the cooks at camp.

Mr. Mueller, '11, when walking on a plank, extended over a stream of water, slipped and fell about ten feet onto the jagged rocks in the water. He escaped serious injury, but was somewhat shaken up. This was the only accident that occurred among the campers.

Saturday, April 10th, the baseball team went to Fredericksburg, Va., where they crossed bats with the Fredericksburg College team. The latter won the hotly contested game. The score was 2 to 1.

The game was one of the prettiest and fastest of the season, but owing to a costly error by one of the Kendall Green boys the game was lost. We are unable to give the line up and summaries, as they are not to be obtained at this writing.

Wednesday afternoon, April 7th, in a hair-raising contest the Gallaudet College nine took the speedy Washington College aggregation into camp at Kendall Green. When the smoke of the battle cleared off the score stood 4 to 3 in favor of the home team.

Dillon, Gallaudet's star southpaw, toed the slab for the Buff and Blue, and his pitching was a special feature of the game, the visitors being blanked for three innings and able to connect with his deceptive drops safely but thrice.

For Washington College, Baden was in the box, and was hit rather freely. Sharp fielding by his team mates kept down the score.

Morris started the fun for Gallaudet by singling to right, stole second while Arras was fanning, scampered home on Hower's clean drive to left. Bell sent a long single to center, scoring Hower. O'Donnell was given life at first on Kelley's fumble of his grounder, Battiste grounded to Noonan, but the shortstop threw high to first, allowing Bell to score. Dillon fanned, ending the inning.

In third Hower made the third earned run for Gallaudet, when he singled over Noonan and raced home on Bell's slashing double to right center.

The visitors' first run, scored in the fourth on a single by Pruitt; Bell's juggle of Noonan's sod cutter and Battiste's drop of Dillon's throw of Cross' grounder, which scored Pruitt. Turner grounded out to pitcher. Noonan was thrown out at the plate on Knotts' bouncer to Hower, the decision being a close one. Jump closed the inning by rolling to O'Donnell.

In the sixth Knotts secured a free ticket, stole second as Dillon was retiring Jump on strikes, and crossed the plate on Battiste's high heave to third, after the Gallaudet first sacker caught Hower's throw retiring Kelly. Baden went out a la strikes.

The Gallaudet crowd got a score in the ninth, as the Washington College players made a desperate effort to pull the game out of the fire. Cross grounded out to O'Donnell, but Turner singled to left, stole second, and Noonan was safe at the home corner on Battiste's throwing of Knott's teaser.

The big Washington first sacker immediately purloined O'Donnell's sack and went to third on Jump's out via O'Donnell and Battiste. Kelley was passed and stole second, but Dillon took care of his opposing pitcher's bouncer.

The Gallaudet players seemed to have their batting eyes in good condition. Bell leading the team with a double and two clean singles. Noonan and Pruitt shined for the visitors at short and third respectively, the third sacker's running catches of three twisting foul flies, fanned by high winds and dust, being heartily applauded.

The Gallaudet Indian, Battiste, accepted sixteen chances, several of them in his usual one-handed stab style, of high and wide throws.

Score:

WASHINGTON	R	H	O	A	E
Morton, r.f.	0	0	0	0	0
Pruitt, 3b.	1	1	3	1	0
Mooney, s.s.	0	0	1	7	1
Cross, c.	0	0	2	7	0
Turner, 1b.	1	1	1	0	0
Knotts, 1b.	1	1	11	0	1
Jump, c.f.	0	0	1	0	0
Kelly, 2b.	0	0	4	4	1
Baden, p.	0	0	1	0	0
Totals	3	3	24	13	3

GALLAUDET	R	H	O	A	E
Morris, c.	1	2	10	1	0
Arras, 1b.	0	0	0	0	0
Hower, 3b.	2	2	0	5	3
Bell, ss.	1	3	0	1	1
O'Donnell, 2b.	0	1	1	3	0
Battiste, 1b.	0	2	16	0	2
Dillon, p.	0	0	0	4	0
Preston, 1b.	0	0	0	0	0
Blanchard, c.f.	0	0	0	0	1

Totals Washington College—0 0 1 0 0 1 0 1 3  
Gallaudet College—2 0 0 0 0 1 0 x—4

Earned runs—Gallaudet, 3. First base by errors—Washington, 4; Gallaudet, 3. Left on bases—Washington, 5; Gallaudet, 8. First base on balls—Off Baden, 2; off Dillon, 2. Struck out—By Baden, 3; by Dillon, 9. Two base hits—Bell, 1. Stolen bases—Turner, Knotts (3), Kelly, Morris. Double plays—Noonan to Kelly to Knotts (2). Wild pitch—Baden. Umpires—Messrs. Holliday and Craven. Time of game—1 hour and 20 minutes.

B.

### Classifying the Deaf.

In the *Silent Success*, of March 25th, Mr. Cloud called the attention of friends of the Missouri School for the Deaf to a bill recently introduced in the Legislature, giving the School a wrong classification. Mr. Cloud again brought the matter up at the April Public Opinion meeting, and it was unanimously agreed that he should ask for a proper classification of the School. The following is a copy of a letter sent each member of the Legislature:

THE PUBLIC OPINION CLUB  
AND  
ST. LOUIS GALLAUDET UNION  
For the Advancement of the Deaf.

To the Honorable Members of the General Assembly of the State of Missouri:

Gentlemen:—House Bill No. 245, aiming to create and establish a State Board of Control, classifies the School for the Deaf, at Fulton, with the "Eleemosynary, Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions" of the State.

With no intention whatever of questioning the merits of the proposed Act, we beg to most earnestly request that the School for the Deaf, at Fulton, be given its proper classification among the purely educational institutions of the State.

If the State elects to educate deaf children in a centrally located institution instead of district schools nearer their homes, it is simply discharging in its own way an adherent obligation entirely distinct from giving an almshouse, conferring a charity, correcting a delinquency, or punishing a crime.

Deaf children are not sent to the State School, at Fulton, because they are feeble minded or epileptic, or in need of alms, or objects of charity, or incorrigible or criminal, but for the sole purpose of obtaining an education which the State owes every normal child.

By classifying the School for the Deaf with the "Eleemosynary, Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions," the State, perhaps unintentionally but none the less effectively, creates and disseminates the erroneous and harmful impression that deafness is not the only or the least defect with which the pupils of the institution are afflicted.

To classify a School for the Deaf with Eleemosynary, Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions, is to place on those who are deaf an additional handicap—a grievous stigma, obviously unnecessary, which, unless removed, will tend to keep them in the position of inferiority which they must continue to bear after leaving school to assume the responsibilities of citizenship.

Instead of fostering a mistaken and injurious impression of the deaf by giving their school an improper classification with Eleemosynary, Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions, the State should seek to correct and prevent such an impression by classifying the School for the Deaf with the purely Educational Institutions of the State, the same as the State Normal Schools and the State University. This has been done in some States, and is contemplated in others. Surely Missouri can be as just to the deaf.

In behalf of the hundreds of deaf citizens of the State of Missouri, as well as of those who in future may make their homes in our great commonwealth, I appeal to the justice-loving members of the Legislature not to permit the classification of the School for the Deaf at Fulton with the Eleemosynary, Charitable, Reformatory and Penal Institutions of the State.

Respectfully yours,

JAMES H. CLOUD, Chairman,  
2606 Virginia Avenue.  
St. Louis, Mo., April 7, 1909.

### DEAF-MUTE HIS VICTIM.

RUTLAND, Vt., Saturday.—A verdict of murder in the first degree was returned by the jury in the case of Elroy Kent, charged with killing Miss Delia B. Congdon at East Wallingford July 24, 1908. Miss Congdon, a deaf-mute, was beaten to death after having been assaulted in the home which she occupied alone.

The defence sought to show that Kent was insane, but the prosecution offered evidence that Kent shammed insanity.

The penalty for first degree murder in Vermont is hanging. Sentence was deferred. Under the Vermont laws, which provide that a session of the Legislature must intervene between sentence and execution in a capital case, Kent cannot be hanged before late in 1910. The next Legislature meets in October of that year.

Kent's counsel stated to-day that a petition for a new trial would be filed.

### ALL SOULS' CHURCH FOR THE DEAF.

Franklin Street above Green, Phila., Pa.

REV. C. O. DANTZER, Pastor, 3225 N. Nineteenth Street.

Services every Sunday at 2:30 P. M. (Except during July and August, 19:30 A. M.)

Holy Communion—First Sunday of the month.  
Bible Class, immediately after services.

Clere Literary Association meets every Thursday, after 7:30 o'clock.

## PHILADELPHIA.

News items for this column should be sent to James S. Reider, 1538 North Dover Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

EASTER MONDAY—Except for the cool weather, Easter 1909 was an ideal day. We trust also that it always should be to God-fearing people. We know that it was a glad day for the people of All Souls' Parish. They attended the Easter service in great numbers, and some came from quite a distance. Others who could not be present in person sent their offerings in envelopes, and thus they were with us in spirit. The total offerings at the service and in Sunday School amounted to over one hundred dollars, and may be considerably more when all the envelopes given out will have been returned. This is most encouraging, and will help the church a great deal. And imagine how grateful Pastor Dantzer must be for this excellent support.

The service began at about 2.30 o'clock P. M. The chancel was decorated with lilies and other white flowers and palms, which seemed brighter from the light thrown on them by the large electric chandelier in the center of the church. The whole effect was bright, cheery and inspiring. The display of "peach baskets" was surprisingly small and almost unnoticeable, and facinations as this may seem, it was a real boon to the dwarfed specimen of humanity who had dreaded having his vision obstructed at the service by the new space-monopolizing style of hat.

The choir of six ladies, under the leadership of Miss Jeanette King, rendered Hymn 116 most gracefully and effectively. The Rev. C. O. Dantzer preached the sermon, which was on the first part of the gospel for Easter, concerning the risen Christ. It was an eloquent discourse on the significance of the Resurrection. Following it, Holy Communion was administered by Rev. Mr. Dantzer, assisted by the Rev. G. H. Hefflon. The Bible Class met afterwards, as usual, but the hall was most uncomfortably crowded.

On Sunday next, (April 18th,) Bishop H. D. Robinson, of Nevada, will visit All Souls' Church, to administer the rite of Confirmation. The service will begin at 3 P. M. There will be about fifteen confirmees.

To our friends, Messrs. Nuboer and Hodgson, who recently met in a New York restaurant and enjoyed some jokes (made in New York) at the expense of the Quaker City, the following is referred for a microscopic examination at their next Epicurean meet.

"New Yorkers, with their customary lofty disdain for 'the provinces,' are wont to ridicule Philadelphia and Philadelphians as 'slow,' and it is seldom, indeed, that one of them condescends to admit that the Quaker City can show any valid reason for existence. Much less common is it for one of those superior beings who call the city of the horse cars and sensational crimes home to be moved to verse in singing the praise of this city. However, such an event occurred here on Saturday night, when an immense crowd at the Philadelphia Opera House heard Oscar Hammerstein say that Philadelphians had given up \$600,000 for the privilege of hearing his songbirds for one century or so. The following strains he dedicated to the blank space in the program:

Friend, thee's mistaken when thee calls  
The Quaker City slow;  
Thee yet has many things to learn,  
And, therefore, may not know  
That we led lightning by a string  
A century or so ago.  
Before speed limit fixed the rate  
At which we ought to go.

The regular monthly meeting of the Philadelphia Local Branch, was held in All Souls' Hall last Saturday evening, the 10th of April. Only routine business was transacted.

In any audience the "pinnacle" hat is bad enough in obstructing the vision of deaf people, upon which they depend for pleasure or instruction, but the new "peach-basket" style of hat is the greater suffering or like a Chinese wall before our eyes.

The annual meeting of All Souls' Parish Guild will be held on Thursday evening, April 15th.

Mr. Abe Silntzer, the lay-reader of the Beth Israel Association, gave a discourse on the significance of the Passover, last Sunday afternoon. A large and appreciative audience was present.

We made a mistake in saying that the stole for Rev. Mr. Keiser was the gift of the Parish Aid Society. It is Mrs. M. J. Syle's gift.

John Frank Mayer, the eighteen-months-old baby of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Mayer, Jr., died on Friday, 9th inst., and will be buried to-day (Monday.)

Miss Ida Rocap, niece of Mrs. Mary H. Rocap, who has a cottage at Bradenton, Fla., and spends the winter there, has just returned North to visit the relatives.

Mr. Martin Caviston, a former printer, is employed as usher and ticket collector at one of the moving-picture palaces in Richmond.

Mr. Joseph Turner, of Camden, N. J., is now boarding with Mr. and Mrs. Frank Schuster, of Gloucester N. J.

The chance of one fingermark being exactly like another is one in 64,000,000,000.

## CHICAGO.

H. A. Brimble, 3535 Cottage Grove Ave., Chicago.

Don't forget to attend the Oratorical contest April 17th.

Mrs. Roy Carpenter gave a social supper, in honor of the members of the Epworth League, at her residence April 10th. The occasion was a special invitation to the folks who are over fifty years of age.

The officials of the Automatic Telephone Co., where many deaf-mutes are employed, has refused to sign the new wage scale presented by the union employees and there is fear a general strike is inevitable. The union is as determined to get a raise at any cost as the officials are to ignore the demand. The time is not opportune to make the demand, as the officials are at the disadvantage of insufficient orders to justify an increase in wages, and prosperity is not running in full sway. Boys, wait till a more favorable opportunity. Thousands are idle on account of the recent stagnation in the financial world.

At last Saturday's monthly meeting of the Pas-a-Pas Club, Mr. Oscar Regensburg suggested that the President appoint a committee of five members, to be called the "Convention Committee," and the President appointed Mr. George Flick, Chairman, Codman, Gunner, Sonneborn and Gus. Hyman. The object and purpose of this committee is to formulate plans in bringing the next N. A. D. convention to Chicago, in 1913. The committee are supposed to ask of the other societies in Chicago, for harmonious co-operation in carrying out the purpose. The Chicago representatives of the deaf press will give a helping hand in boosting the project.

A man passenger in a street car said: "The other day I saw a deaf-mute woman in a street car, open a satchel and take out a purse, close the satchel and open the purse, take out a dime and close the purse, open the satchel and put in the purse. Then she gave the dime to the conductor and took a nickel in exchange. Then she opened the satchel and took out the purse, closed the satchel and opened the purse, put in the nickel and closed the purse, opened the satchel and put in the purse, closed the satchel and locked both ends. After a while something struck her and she opened the satchel and took out a letter, closed the satchel and drew out the contents of the envelope, opened the satchel and put in the envelope and closed the satchel and began reading the letter. When the last sheet of paper was turned to be read, the man passenger caught the name of the writer as Billy Geiffuss, of Milwaukee, Wis."

Prof. William Tilton, of Jacksonville School, who is better known to a few of his old schoolfellows as "I-work-for-John," has approached the club, through his "advance-agent" Mr. George Flick, with a proposition to get up another theatrical performance at Hull House, to swell up the Home Fund treasury.

This time the play will be a vaudeville or a continuous play, which he believes is better than the old show.

He declares he has a friend who is a playwright and has written a play for him, and says the play is much better than the first we had. Further he declares the expenses will be half less than last year, and wants the club to co-operate with him.

President Craig has the matter under consideration, and will hold a consultation with President Gallagher, of the Chicago Chapter of the Illinois State Association, a branch office of the Illinois State Association, the founder of the proposed Home for the Aged and Infirmed Deaf of Illinois.

Miss Annabelle Kent has departed East for home, stopping in Delaware, Ohio, for a few days, is satisfied with her social success here, and of the hospitality bestowed upon her. Miss Kent is a charming and affectionate young lady, of unusual intellectual abilities and refinement.

Rev. Geo. Flick has been on the road nearly all the week. He made stops in various towns and cities to the west of the boundary line of his field.

Mrs. Washington Barrows mourns the loss of her father, who died recently, after a long illness. Not long ago Mr. W. Barrows' father died in New York.

It is reported that Harry Hart's uncle, Jeweler, died last week in New Orleans, where he went to transact business and to visit. The body was brought to the city for burial last Sunday.

Rev. Mr. George Flick gave Good Friday services at Grace Episcopal Church last Friday evening.

Rev. P. J. Hasenbalg has removed to 3410 Calumet Avenue.

### Hebrew Congregation of the Deaf.

Services every Friday evening, at 8:15 o'clock sharp, at Temple Beth Israel Bikur Cholim, 72d Street and Lexington Avenue, New York City. All are welcome.

## FANWOOD.

The second scheduled game of the season took place last Saturday afternoon on the Fanwood grounds, between the Saranac A. C., of Wood's Business School, and the home team. The weather forecast was rather gloomy, being of a cold blustery nature, which however did not put much of a damper on the spirits. And for a very good reason.

The home team did nothing but make mince-meat out of their opponents, and wound up with the score standing 16 to 1 in favor of Fanwood. The feature of the game was the heavy hitting of the home team, which found in the two pitchers sent against them easy marks. Hits were made off them in the wholesale order, and two or three times it happened that a complete circuit of the batters was made.

Last week the same team was defeated by the DeWitt Clinton boys by the score of 25 to 9. Though getting so many runs, Fanwood's defense permitted only one run, which was made on an error.

The fielding of the home team was excellent, but two errors being made, and if they keep up in that way they are in a position to make it hot for the teams schedule on future dates. It would seem unfair to single any one out for special praise as all did very well. In some instances it was apparent that Fanwood could do better, but we must attribute it to the weather conditions, the cold being such that some of the players could not feel the ball when they caught it.

On such allowances there is no doubt that the team could not have done better except in the line of batting, in which, however, they are rapidly getting into condition. The positions and summary:

The positions and summary:						
SARANAC A. C.	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Lowenthal, 1b,	4	1	0	4	0	0
Mendelsh, 2b,	2	0	0	3	0	0
O'Connor, c, 3b,	4	0	0	5	0	0
Doering, c.f.,	3	0	2	1	0	1
Tettler, p., 3b., c,	3	0	0	7	5	1
Linger, s.s.,	3	0	0	0	1	1
Frederberg, 3b, p.	3	0	0	0	0	0
Leaton, r.f.,	3	0	0	0	0	0
Triegler, 1.f.,	3	0	1	2	0	0
Totals	28	1	4	14	7	4
FANWOOD	AB	R	H	PO	A	E
Blechner, s.s.,	6	3	2	2	4	0
Wells, 3b.	6	3	4	3	3	0
Nimmo, p.	6	3	3	0	2	0
Lux, c.	5	0	2	11	1	0
Knipe, r.f.	5	0	3	4	0	0
Gonsky, 1.f.,	6	3	4	0	0	0
Lautenberger, c.f.,	4	1	1	0	0	0
Fancher, 1b.,	3	2	1	7	2	0
Dennis, 2b.,	4	1	0	4	1	0
Totals	44	16	18	27	13	0



## NEW YORK.

News items for this column, should be sent direct to the DEAF-MUTES' JOURNAL, Station M, New York.

A few words of information in a letter or on a postal card is sufficient. We will do the rest.

The seating capacity of St. Ann's Church was taxed to its utmost Sunday afternoon, by probably the largest crowd that ever assembled in the sacred edifice. They came from far and near to do honor to the Queen festival of the Church year. Every station where the Church Mission to Deaf-Mutes holds services, was largely represented. Deaf-mutes of Newark, Paterson, Newburgh, Portchester, Hartford, New Haven and Bridgeport, Ct., and Brooklyn were present in large numbers. The glistening white marble altar was banked high with palms and lilies and white azaleas, and the massive cross gleamed like gold amid a wealth of cut flowers that were tastefully arranged on the reredos and retable. The pulpit and choir stalls were wreathed in smilax and bright with a profusion of the favorite Easter flower, the Bermuda lily. Every seat was taken by three o'clock, when the vested choir marched to their places, and the Rev. Dr. John Chamberlain opened the service of the Holy Communion. The choir led by Miss Alice E. Judge and Lay-Reader Chester Q. Mann gave the responsive parts of the service, and rendered the Easter hymn, "Christ, the Lord, is Risen To-day." Rev. Dr. Chamberlain in clear and impressive signs delivered a sermon that will linger long in the memory of those who were present. It was an Easter sermon without doubt the finest that was ever delivered in St. Ann's Church, and held the close and reverent attention of the congregation. Space forbids any lengthy quotation from the doctor's discourse, and the beauty and forcefulness with which he delivered it cannot be embodied in cold, hard type. While the offering was being made, the choir rendered the hymn, "Angels Roll the Rock Away." After the alms had been presented, Dr. Chamberlain proceeded with the Holy Communion. Before the distribution to the people, the choir recited the Holy Communion Hymn, "According to Thy Gracious Word." Rev. Mr. Keiser, who was in the chancel with Dr. Chamberlain, administered the cup. A very large number partook of the Communion. The choir and congregation united in the "Gloria in Excelsis," and the service was concluded with the benediction.

After the service the congregation moved about exchanging greetings. Every one commented on the beauty of the floral decorations, and the impressiveness of the service and the excellent sermon, and several who had never attended a service at St. Ann's Church before, were so much impressed with the dignified and stately ceremony that they desire to enter into communion with the Church. After the service several names were added to the list of those to be presented to the Bishop for confirmation on Wednesday evening, April 28th.

The sermon to the candidates for Confirmation will be delivered at St. Ann's Church, Sunday afternoon, April 25th. The Vicar extends a cordial invitation to all who have given the matter consideration, to be present.

"Go where the crowd goes—that's what they all say," proved to be the right sort of a fact as the way the hall at Dr. Savage's was packed, because where the crowd went others were obliged to follow and there was not one person after leaving the hall whose face showed no satisfaction. The three games scheduled for the evening's programme was the best since the days of the famous "Silent Five."

Mr. Samuel Metzner, of Columbia Varsity Basketball Team, champions of the East, was introduced and he officiated at the three games. The first game of the evening's programme was between the Clark D. M. Juniors and the Alphabet Five of Fanwood. The Alphabets had long been practicing for the coming event and were out for revenge for the former defeats of their Alma Mater. The game opened with a rush, and Breslau caged a neat goal from a difficult angle, making the first score. It was followed by five successful shots from the foul line by Captain Enger, who played a lightning game, and it could be plainly seen that the Clark Juniors, the aggressors in every stage of play. The blocking pass used by the Clark Juniors, worked splendidly, and it was of no use for the Alphabets to shoot, as through-out the game not one goal was made by them. The passing and dribbling used by the Clark Juniors enabled them to walk away with the game. Fouls were called, and the perfect throwing of Captain Enger kept the Clark Juniors in the lead until after the whistle sounded at the closing period. The whistle at the end of the first half ended with the score 9 to 2 in Clark's favor. Lovitch, of the Alphabets, made the two points on foul. The second half was faster and full of thrilling plays, and because of the quick work of the Clark Juniors, the

Alphabets were whitewashed in that period. The signal of Hecht, who played centre, was invisible, and it enabled him to cage three baskets from the side of the court. The second half went on as the first, but the good team work of the Clark Juniors was better than the first, as they played rings around the Alphabets, who were trying to locate their man, who slipped away while face to face. Captain Enger's sure shot added two more points to his team's score from the foul line. It was difficult to pick a star out of the game, as all of the Clark Juniors held their places splendidly, and the good team work of the Juniors was the feature. The game came to an end as Hecht tallied his third successive goal in the second half, Clark Juniors winning by the score of 17 to 2. Line up:

CLARK D. M. JR. ALPHABET A. A. A. Breslau L. F. Weimer Hecht R. F. Carley Engel C. Kretnik Pease L. G. Goldstein R. G. Capt. Lovitch Goals—Hecht 3; Breslau 2; Goals from foul, Engel 1; Louie 3; Referee, S. Metzner; Columbia College. Timekeeper, S. Goldberg, 67th St. School, and Solomon, Fanwood, Scorer, Halpert.

The second game was between the R. C. champion, between P. S. 20 and P. S. 62. Each team has won one game, and the third to settle the championship, was settled on a neutral court order under Clark D. M. A. A.'s affair, at Dr. Savage's Gymnasium, and the title went to P. S. 20, who won 18 to 16. The game was close throughout, and both teams were evenly matched. At the end of the second period the score was a tie, 16 to 16, so to settle the game one goal was to be made and Sedransky, of P. S. 20, also a C. C. N. Y. Freshman, caged the winning goal.

The final game was between Clark D. M., and the Morningside Seniors, champions of Harlem. It looked as if the deaf-mutes would walk away with the game, but at the end of the first half the score was 7 to 3 in favor of the deaf-mutes, showed that it was a hard-fought game. In the second half the deaf-mutes, minus the services of Koehler their guard, were a little weak on their defense, and they lost considerable ground and the Morningsides gained steadily, until they were only one point behind the deaf-mutes. With two minutes to play the forward of the Morningsides caged the final goal, winning 15 to 14.

While exceeding the speed limit on his prancing charger, Mr. Murray Campbell made a miscalculation as to the exact distance between his cayuse and the foraging locomotive, automobile or perambulator, side-swiped the aforesaid vehicle and at present is getting along quite nicely, thank you, on crutches. Once before our equestrian friend was caught Absalom-like by a low-hanging branch, went backward while his horse went forward. Again the lively equine he rides went through a narrow gate and forced his master to stand on his head in the saddle to escape being smashed. None of these accidents have chilled the ardor of Murray Campbell for his noble steed. Still he scours the streets of Mount Vernon and the mosquito-infested marshes of New Rochelle, the terror of pedestrians, and as dashing a bold dragoon as ever gripped a saddle in the brave days of old.

A committee of prominent Jews of this city, headed by the Rev. Pereira H. Mendes of the Spanish-Portuguese Synagogue, has started a campaign to obtain the administration of the Institution for the improved Instruction of Deaf-Mutes, 904 Lexington Avenue.

Rabbi Mendes issued a call yesterday to all the Jewish congregations of New York to raise a fund of \$20,000 to pay up the present indebtedness of the institution and thus obtain its control. Some of the members of the Executive Committee of the newly formed Jewish community of New York are actively interested in the endeavor, although the community itself as an organization is not involved in it.

The institution for the deaf-mutes was founded fifty-two years ago, largely with the help of capital contributed by Jews, although the land was leased from the city for ninety-nine years at a nominal rental of \$1 a year. Since that time the Board of Trustees has been composed mostly of Jews.—N. Y. Times, April 19th.

The sensational record achieved by Mr. Mantell in Shakespeare and the classics, during the past month on Broadway, is a matter of record. This distinguished player removed to the Academy of Music last Monday, April 12, beginning his season there as Brutus in "Julius Caesar." Mr. Wm. A. Brady has accorded the player lavish stage settings and costumes for an adequate presentation of this great and interesting play on the enormous stage of the Academy of Music. "Julius Caesar" was always a favorite with the tragedians of the past, and the great forum scene will be described by an assemblage of one hundred actors and assistants, carefully trained under Mr. Brady's personal supervision. "Julius Caesar" will be presented the entire week.

Samuel Frankenheim and Joseph Sonneborn have booked on board the good stout ship "Prince George" for Bermuda, on April 15th, for a pleasure jaunt. They will stay on the coral island for a week, to enjoy the famous floral display so liberally endowed by nature, and otherwise take in the salubrious air and take a plunge amidst the growths on the coral reefs, and hope to return unharmed on April 26th, if they don't get acquainted with the many-toothed inhabitants of the sea.

Don't forget the Fair at St. Ann's Church, Friday and Saturday afternoon and evening, April 16th and 17th. Those who attend will be assured of a good time. A whole-some supper will be served from 6 to 8 o'clock. The Guild of Silent Workers will have a booth, and a handsome souvenir booklet will be issued.

Miss Emily Agnes Thorman was married to Mr. Frank J. Winters, on Wednesday, April 14th. The bride is a charming and intelligent young lady graduate of the New York Institution. The groom is an ex-student of Gallaudet College.

The April number of St. Ann's Record was distributed Sunday afternoon. Besides interesting items of the Church and Mission work, it contained the pastor's Easter letter.

Mr. and Mrs. Simon Kahn are rejoicing over the advent of a little boy, who came to brighten their household on Tuesday, the 9th of March.

Marion K. Stewart, of Yonkers, N. Y., has been very ill with Chronic-Rheumatism for a long time, but is now improving steadily.

Miss Barbara Hutter is rapidly recovering from a light siege of pneumonia.

## PITTSBURG.

The "20" Club had its regular business meeting at the residence of Mr. J. Atcheson, of Homewood Avenue, on March 20th. The election of new officers resulted in electing Mr. Sam. Nichols as president of the club. The vice-presidency went to Mr. Col. Sawbill. Mr. W. F. Durian is the secretary-treasurer. On account of the change of residence from Pittsburgh to New Castle, Pa., Mr. Ernest Cowley severed his connection with the club as a member. The club members reported a pleasant time.

Mr. Allabough, Treasurer of the P. S. A. D., reports receipt of a donation of fifty dollars for the maintenance of the Doylestown Home, from the Berks County Local Branch through Mr. John W. Shappell, Treasurer, of Reading. He calls attention to the fact that in my last letter the intelligent (?) compositor credited Mr. and Mrs. George Myers with one dollar, when it should have been Annis. He wants this correction made in justice to Mr. and Mrs. Annis, who have done so much for the Home.

The family at No. 465 Ella Street, Wilkinsburg, Pa., have been literally caught in a shower of birthday post-cards lately: Mr. Allabough, 86 on March 18th; Mrs. Allabough, 23 on the 14th day of the same month; David, Jr., 17 on February 13th. They desire to thank their friends, through the press, for their kind remembrances.

Frank Bucey went to New Castle, Pa., recently, to do some help on the farm of Ernest Cowley.

The Pittsburgh Local Branch met at their hall Saturday evening to transact some business. It was decided to have the "Basket party" for May 8th, which will be held at the Local Branch Hall. This is for the benefit of the Doylestown Home.

A committee of fifteen, with Mr. John Rolshouse as their chairman, is working in good order to make it a memorial event. They are sending out the invitations now. This will explain itself.

For nearly forty years, Miss Sarah Woodside has been an interpreter in the Reformed Presbyterian Church for the Deaf, and on most other occasions where interpreting is needed she has always done it willingly and cheerfully for the Deaf.

From the beginning she has labored zealously and conscientiously in her chosen profession, and many deaf persons in the state can testify to the effectiveness of her efforts.

On account of Miss Woodside's long and honorable connection with the work for the welfare of the Deaf, it has been decided by her many deaf friends to do something that shall indicate in some degree the high esteem in which she is held, and therefore you are requested to be present at a reception in the lecture room of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Eighth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa., on Thursday, April 29, 1909, at 8 o'clock P.M., when expression of the above mentioned feeling will be manifested in an appropriate manner.

A substantial gift in money will be presented to Miss Woodside. Everybody is welcome to attend this reception.

A broad smile appeared on Mr. George Winch's face when he reported for work at the planing mill of Young & Co., Wilkinsburg, one morning. His fellow-employees were wondering and began to investigate the cause. It was that a good stork dropped a baby at his house two weeks ago. Hearty congratulations!

Mr. Charles Friant, of Johnstown, Pa., spent over Sunday in this city.

A large attendance was at Trinity Parish House last Friday evening. Rev. Mann conducted the Good Friday services, and at the end of

the services he left for Cincinnati, Ohio.

Garfield Laird, of Braddock, Pa., suffered for years with his ankle, which bothers his walking. He went to the hospital to have his ankle reset in its proper place. It was successfully reset, but he has to walk on his crutches for a time, as his foot is in a plaster cast. We hope that his ankle will no longer bother him.

## OHIO.

[News items for this column may be sent to our OhioNews Bureau, care of Mr. A. B. Greener, 993 Franklin Ave., Columbus, O.]

April 10, 1909.—It has not been long ago when the deaf throughout the country were up in arms because of a stricture in the Civil Service rules debarred them from the privileges of taking the civil service examinations, and working for "Uncle." The resolutions attacking the rules at the National Association of the Deaf meeting at Norfolk, Va., and the speeches thereon are still fresh. Then followed an active campaign among the deaf for equal justice in the matter, with the result that the President of the United States at last listened, was conquered so to speak, and ordered the rules changed or the obnoxious rule stricken out therefrom. And when that was done joy prevailed among the deaf, and he who had been the leader in the fight grew loudest over the victory. The shackles of slavery had been removed from the deaf, and now they were on equal footing with the hearing. So far, so good. But now what do we hear? Or rather see this leader do? The old adage: "Oh, consistency, thou art a jewel," has never been more fittingly illustrated than when he proposes or advocates the exclusion of teachers and ministers from being president of the National Association of the Deaf. Why pick out these two professions. Next propose that editors and correspondents of the deaf press be excluded also. We are utterly opposed to this exclusion business. Give every body a chance, as long as he comes under the Jefferson requirements, honesty, capability and faithfulness. Should it be our fortune to be at the tenth convention next year, we shall oppose with all our might such foolish business, and our vote shall be cast for the person whom we deem most worthy for the position, no matter what religion, no profession, so long as he comes up to the standard above mentioned.

The Norwalk (Ohio) Herald, of March 29th, speaking of Rev. A. W. Mann's service in that place says:—

"Rev. A. W. Mann, deaf-mute missionary of the Protestant Episcopal Church, visited St. Paul's parish, this city, Sunday evening, conducting evening prayer with the rector. Mr. Mann interprets by the sign language the entire service which may be followed and entered into by his deaf brethren.

"His ministry has extended over a period of thirty-four years, and at present covers the states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Kentucky and parts of Pennsylvania and West Virginia. In all these years of indefatigable labor, made the more difficult by a serious lameness, Mr. Mann has taken no vacations, giving all his time and strength to the 'voiceless ministry,' a cause of greatest humanity.

"The territory covered by Mr. Mann was originally much larger, as he was one of the pioneers in this branch of missionary work. Since he entered, there have been ordained several other ministers and deacons, and there have been trained workers in other branches, until the outgrowth has been some few churches for deaf-mutes and many missions.

"Mr. Dumper, the rector, read a sermon written by Mr. Mann using the text, 'Then shall the deaf hear,' which although having a spiritual significance, is beginning to realize in the advances made in the last century in the training of the deaf, and to the non-hearing themselves, who by this means, have been able to come into touch with all human interests, it is like to foretaste of that promised heaven. The deaf mutes themselves have organizations, national and international, the conventions of which Mr. Mann has attended at home and abroad, the universal sign language being an easy means of communication among them all of whatever nationality.

"There were present at the Sunday evening service a number of deaf-mutes from Norwalk and neighboring towns, who grasped eagerly at the opportunity offered them by Mr. Mann's visits, which of necessity are infrequent."

Mr. C. W. Charles was at the Home Sunday, and conducted services. He found Superintendent well advanced with the farm work, and if there is a fair season, the Home will be greatly benefited.

The Columbus Riding Club, of which Superintendent Jones is a member, had its "picture took" in front of the main building Saturday afternoon. It was expected that Governor Harmon would be along, but the condition of the weather kept him in the house.

Mr. D. A. Clapp this week sent

down his annual supply of maple syrup for the Home and the Institution. His daughter, who was a pupil of this school up to last year, also sent along a lot of maple sugar cakes for some of her schoolmates.

Preparations for repairs about the school building are already in progress. A lot of maple wood flooring was laid in this week, to be used for relaying the C floor of the main building.

Mrs. C. A. Nelson, one of the lady visitors to the State institutions, was a guest of the school Sunday. She witnessed the Sunday services, conducted by Mr. Zorn, Superintendent Jones doing the interpreting for her.

Benjamin, the son of Mrs. J. B. Showalter, who is a student of Oberlin College, was visiting his parents Thursday and Friday, having stopped over from a business trip to Dayton, O. He is preparing himself as a teacher in biology and zoology.

The Columbus Baseball Club has been playing ball every day this week with major league clubs when weather permitted. In none of them did Kilm play, it being given out that his arm was being saved for the real games. There has been some talk that he is much wanted by the Grand Rapids, Mich., Club, a former player of the club here being there. Miller, the man now playing in Kilm's place, has shown up well so far, and it will soon be settled who is to be the permanent fixture at the first base of the Columbus Club this season.

Mr. L. A. Odebrecht will deliver a lecture under the auspices of the Cincinnati Oral School Alumni Association next Saturday evening, beginning at 7:30 o'clock. The place is the Vine Street Congregational Church, Vine Street, between Eighth and Ninth Streets. Subject: "Political Parties of the United States." Admission will be 25 cents, and the proceeds are to go to the Home for Aged Deaf.

Mr. Odebrecht lectured last evening before the Clonian Society. His subject was "The Eternal City." A small admission was charged and the proceeds will be applied to the Farm Fund of the Home. The lecture was interesting.

Mr. Thomas McGinness, who has been making his home in Columbus for these many years, moved to Cleveland where his home was when a pupil of the school in the sixties, last week. He will be missed here by those who have known him all these years. He was in the forest city on a visit recently, and finding he could get a more steady job up there at his avocation than here, concluded to accept. Moreover, he has a sister living there who desires that he live near her.

The Ways and Means Committee of the Home did not send out its annual Easter Offering appeal this year, on account of the Farm Fund work done this winter. However, any one desiring to send in a contribution will be welcome. The Improvement Fund stands at present as follows:

Balance, March, '08.....	\$1394 15
Interest.....	36 00
1908 Easter collections.....	160 00
Total.....	\$1590 15
Disbursements for postage, stationery and coin cards.....	19 42
Balance on hand.....	\$1570 73

Isaac Goldberg, of Cincinnati, O., starts to-day for Portland, Ore., where he hopes to get work as a trimmer.

Miss Mary C. Bierce came up from Circleville, yesterday, and is the guest of Mrs. A. B. Greener for a few days.

A. B. G.

## WESTERN MICHIGAN.

At Morning Service, on Palm Sunday, April 4th, at Ascension Deaf-Mute Mission, in the Chapel of St. Luke's Church, Kalamazoo, Bishop McCormick administered Confirmation to six members presented by the Rev. Austin W. Mann. In the large Class presented in the Church by the acting rector, the Rev. C. G. Bradley, were two hearing children of parents who are totally deaf. For the reception of the rite the children were prepared in the Parish Sunday School.

At the close of the Confirmation Service, there was a celebration, with a large attendance of deaf-mutes. In the evening, the Rev. Mr. Mann was at St. Thomas' Church, Battle Creek. On the Monday before Easter, at 1:30 and 7:30 P.M., services were held at St. Paul's Church, Lansing; and St. Mark's Pro-Cathedral, Grand Rapids.

At the close of a service held on Saturday evening, April 3d, at the Kalamazoo Mission, a Minute was adopted respecting the death of Bishop Gillespie, who was known to every deaf-mute of Michigan, and loved by every one. For over twenty-five years, he spent Thanksgiving Day at the Michigan School at Flint. His sermons, so beautifully written and helpful, were interpreted to the pupils by the superintendent. While on a visitation, he would call on the graduates at their homes, and cultivate the acquaintance of their hearing friends.

Once every year, he would have the members of St. Bede's Mission, Grand Rapids, at his house; always with the Rev. Mr. Mann present to assist in the entertainment.

## BALTIMORE.

An unusually large congregation was present at the Easter service at Grace Protestant Episcopal Mission, which commenced at 3 P.M. The Holy Communion was celebrated and a specially prepared sermon was preached by Rev. Mr. Whildin. Misses Anna Barry, Mamie Stiegler and Janet Peebles rendered the Easter hymns. The altar was beautifully decorated by the flower committee. The offering amounted to over \$16, which was voted to General Missions. At the close of the service a missionary rally was held and Easter cards and flowers were distributed among the congregation. The service and rally were ended with the doxology, Miss Barry leading and the congregation following in unison. Those who were present unanimously voted the service the best and most inspiring held at Grace Mission in years.

The service held in the morning at Trinity Chapel, Washington, was also largely attended. Rev. Mr. Whildin preaching the sermon. His text was Philippians 3:10—"That I may know Him and the power of his resurrection." Misses Sadie Dailey and Maud Edington rendered the Easter carols most beautifully. The offering, which was also given to General Missions, amounted to \$11. The altar was handsomely decorated with potted plants and Easter lilies by Miss Carrie Mades.

Mr. William Cooper spent Easter Sunday in Philadelphia, where his mother is visiting at present.

Mr. Edward Roth, a former pupil of the Knapp Institute in this city, died suddenly on Thursday, April 8th, and was buried on Monday, the 12th. Mr. Roth had a large circle of friends among the deaf of Baltimore, and there is general regret at his premature death. He was a young man of 34 and a bright and companionable man. The cause of his death was heart failure.

Miss Emma McCreary of this city was a visitor in Washington on Easter Sunday.

A Lunch Basket Social will be held on Easter-Tuesday in Grace Parish Hall, under the chairmanship of Mr. William McElroy. A pleasant time is anticipated, as Mr. McElroy has an excellent reputation as a host.

Mr. Adolph Bomhoff spent Easter Sunday in Frederick and vicinity. Mr. Bomhoff is a great admirer of the beauties of the "Hills of Maryland," immortalized in Barbara Fretch's.

Mr. Willie Cadden and Mr. Harry Aehey have so far made such excellent progress that they expect to be discharged from the Endowment and Bayview Hospitals soon. Mr. Willie Giles has already been discharged as fully cured.

The grandmother of Mr. Orlando Price died Friday night, and will be buried Monday morning, the 13th inst. We sympathize with Mr. Price in his loss.

Mrs. Hattie Houghton expects to return to her old home in Knoxville, Tenn., this coming week. Mrs. Houghton came to Baltimore from Knoxville about two years ago, soon after the death of her husband, a former graduate of Gallaudet College, and at the time of his death a teacher in the Tennessee School for the Deaf.

C. C.

Easter Sunday being very pleasant, drew a large crowd to the M. E. Church in the evening. The pulpit and platform of the church were adorned with potted plants and palms and pretty flowers, which were distributed to the members after the services. Rev. Moylan had planned an elaborate program of services. The choir, composed of Misses Bessie Wolford, Florence Alban and Frances Nicol and Messrs. Price, Sandbeck and Raymond Cauffman, rendered several beautiful hymns, appropriate for the occasion. The beautiful communion service was used for the first time, and a good many partook of the holy communion.

There were several outsiders who attended the services. Among those were Wroth Hatzler, Ray Cauffman, Willie Smith and John Kubijski, pupils of the Maryland School, who were spending the Easter vacation with their parents. Aaron Showman, of Frederick, Henry Trieschman, of Ellicott City, Mrs. Annie Bitzer, of Glyndon, and William Hollenshade, of Harford County, were also visitors at the church. The Easter collection amounted to \$32—\$20 which was given to the Home missions and \$12 to foreign mission. The handsome, pure-silver service given by Mr. P. Gehb was greatly admired by all, and every one is very much proud of the present, and Mr. Gehb was praised for his fine gift.

The pretty silver-plated collection plate was also used for the first time. It was the gift of Mr. John S. Kennedy, of Harford County. Mr. Gehb takes a keen interest in the work of the Methodist Mission, and is ever ready to help it in any way he can, financially or otherwise.

Mrs. Annie Bitzer, formerly of Philadelphia, is now happily living with her late husband's brother, a prosperous farmer near Glyndon, Md. Her only son is still in Philadelphia, and she said she has not

heard from him for a long time. She is anxious to hear from him.

We noticed in the Maryland Bulletin that the next "Reunion" will be held at the school in Frederick, on June 17, 18 and 19. Owing to the hard times the reunion was postponed from last year. Many are still out of work and some are just getting on their feet, and it is hardly possible that a large number will be able to go from this city as did the last time.

Prof. A. D. Bryant, of Gallaudet College, delivered an extremely interesting and instructive lecture before a very good attendance at the M. E. Church last Thursday night. The lecturer had for his subject "The Resurrection," and he kept his hearers closely riveted to him throughout his talk, introducing many new features of which we never heard before.

Miss Frances Nicol and Mr. George Shipley spent one day last week in Washington, D. C., and called on Mr. and Mrs. Keyser, where they found Miss Isabella Shipley, who is helping Mrs. Keyser in her household work. Miss Shipley said that she likes to live in Washington better than in Baltimore.

About a dozen pupils of the Maryland School spent their Easter vacation in the city visiting their parents. They returned to school Monday evening in charge of Mrs. Hetzler.

April 12, 1909 J. A. B.

## Catholic Church Notices.

St. Francis Xavier's, 30 West 16th Street—Instruction and Services in the College Hall, at 3:30 P.M., on the third Sunday of the month.

St. Rose's, 185th Street, west of Amsterdam Avenue—Services and Catechism on Sundays at 9 A.M.

St. Vincent Ferrer's, Lexington Avenue and 66th Street—Services and Catechism on Sundays at 9 A.M.

BROOKLYN.—Knights of Columbus Hall, Hanson Place and South Portland Avenue.—Religious Instruction at 3:30 P.M., on the fourth Sunday of the month.

JERSEY CITY.—St. Peter's, 144 Grand Street, Services and Instruction in the College Hall, at 3:30 P.M., on the first Sunday of the month.

Under the direction of

REV. M. R. MCCARTHY, S. J.

Services in the Diocese of Albany and Central New York.

First Sunday in the month: Morning, Troy; afternoon, Albany evening, Amsterdam.

Second Sunday: Morning, Syracuse; afternoon, Oneida; evening, Utica.

Third Sunday: Morning, Troy; afternoon, Schenectady; evening, Herkimer.

Fourth Sunday: Morning, Utica; afternoon, Rome; evening, Syracuse.

The above is the ordinary arrangement of services. Departures from this arrangement and appointments for week-day services will be announced by postal card.

H. VAN ALLEN, Missionary, 232 Grove Place, Utica, N. Y.

## CHURCH MISSION TO DEAF-MUTES.

### NEW YORK DISTRICT NOTICES.

St. Ann's Church, N. Y. Every Sunday at 3 P.M.

St. Mark's Church, Brooklyn. Every Sunday at 3 P.M. April 25th, Holy Communion.

### APRIL 18.

St. Paul's Church, Paterson, N. J., 10:30 A.M. Holy Communion. Trinity Church, Newark, N. J., 3 P.M. Holy Communion.

### APRIL 25.

St. John's Church, Stamford, Ct., 9:30 A.M. Holy Communion. Gallaudet Home, 10:30 A.M. St. Paul's Church, Newburgh, 4 P.M.

THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR THE DEAF-MUTES' AUXILIARY OF THE NEW JERSEY DEAF-MUTES' SOCIETY FOR A NECK-TIE AND APRON PARTY DANCING ON SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 15, 1909.

[Particulars later.]

## A Package Party

under the auspices of the

BROOKLYN GUILD for Deaf-Mutes

At St. Mark's Church

On Adelphi Street

Thursday, April 22d, 1909

Doors open at 7:30 Admission, 15 cents

Bring a package. Please do not put any food in the packages.



